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FOR ACTION

COUNTRY PROGRAMME RECOMMENDATION*

Honduras

The Executive Director recommends that the Executive Board approve the country programme of Honduras for the period 1991-1995 in the amount of $3,750,000 from general resources, subject to the availability of funds, and $4,500,000 in supplementary funds, subject to the availability of specific-purpose contributions.

* In order to meet documentation deadlines, the present document was prepared before aggregate financial data were finalized. Final adjustments, taking into account unspent balances of programme cooperation at the end of 1990, will be contained in the "Summary of 1991 recommendations for general resources and supplementary funding programmes" (E/ICEF/1991/P/L.2).

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THE SITUATION OF CHILDREN AND WOMEN

1. Since January 1986, when the first peaceful constitutional change of Government in 50 years occurred, there has been growing political stability in Honduras. Unfortunately, this stability has coincided with the effects of the global economic crisis of the late 1970s and early 1980s, which resulted specifically in a foreign debt burden, a constrained international market and low export prices. The result of those devastating factors has been a period of economic stagnation for the country.

2. The pressure by international banking institutions for Honduras to repay its foreign debts has led to the implementation of severe economic adjustment measures by the Government. Fiscal deficit reduction actions have included decreased public spending, the elimination of subsidies, increased water and energy tariffs and the liberalization and adaptation of prices to actual market values. Between 1984 and 1990, the price of essential products increased dramatically (fuel costs, for example, increased fourfold), while there was devaluation of local currency. Consequently, there was a proportional rise in the cost of living, which resulted in the further deterioration of the situation of the most vulnerable sectors of society, whose minimum wages remained unchanged. There has also been a sharp rise in unemployment. National food security in basic grains (corn, beans and rice) has also been declining so that Honduras, a country which in the 1970s had exported such commodities to the Central American subregion, resorted to a record volume of imports in 1990.

3. Based on the trends of the current situation, therefore, the level of the population's well-being, particularly in the area of health, threatens to deteriorate in the coming years. The infant mortality rate (IMR), for example, is currently estimated to be 66 per 1,000 live births, while the under-five mortality rate (U5MR) is 103 per 1,000 live births, the highest rates in Central America. These high mortality rates are attributed to chronic diarrhoeal-related illnesses (38 per cent), acute respiratory infections (ARI) (18 per cent), perinatal illnesses (19 per cent) and vaccine-preventable diseases (6 per cent). Malnutrition is associated with 60 per cent of all child deaths.

4. The level of protein-energy malnutrition (measured by standard weight for age) for children under five years old is high, with severe and moderate malnutrition affecting 20 per cent of this population. About 17 per cent of children under five years old are affected by iron deficiencies, while 53 per cent consume less than one half of the recommended vitamin A intake.

5. Maternal mortality rates (MMRs) are estimated at 230 per 100,000 live births; and maternal health is affected by malnutrition, especially low levels of iron, iodine and vitamin A. Low birth weight affects 20 per cent of all babies.

6. Acquired immunodeficiency syndrome (AIDS) has reached alarming numbers in Honduras. Since 1984, when only two cases were reported, a total of 932 cases

has now been reported, with 210 in 1990 alone. Honduran cases represent over one half of all those recorded in Central America.

7. Over 40 per cent of the population are illiterate, and only one quarter of all children complete the six years of primary education. Pre-school services reach a mere 11 per cent of the population and are concentrated in urban areas. Only 4 per cent of disabled children receive some type of special education or physical therapy.

8. The lack of potable water and basic sanitation services has a negative effect on mortality, morbidity and malnutrition. The national water authority (Servicio Autonomo Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados (SANAA)) reports that 35 per cent of the population have no access to potable water and 38 per cent do not have adequate human waste disposal systems. The bulk of the population who lack these services live in rural or marginal urban areas.

9. As a result of the economic recession, economic adjustment measures, male unemployment and inflation, large numbers of women and children have entered the formal and non-formal labour markets. In particular, there has been a notable increase in the number of girls in the informal economic sector. Recent urbanization and the impact of economic adjustment measures on the urban economy have caused major disruptions in family life, while there has been a significant increase in the number of street children. To date, social services and programmes for working and street children are insufficient.

10. The effects of environmental degradation are also being felt by the Honduran population at large, specifically the most vulnerable populations. The country's fragile agricultural production system is threatened by accelerated deforestation and erosion, which negatively affect food production and water resources.

11. The regions with the lowest human, economic and production development indices in the country are the Departments of Copán, Ocotepeque, Lempira, Intibucá, Santa Bárbara, La Paz, Valle and Choluteca in western and southern Honduras, as well as the marginal urban areas of Tegucigalpa and San Pedro Sula.

12. In summary, the greatest problems affecting Honduran children and women are: (a) high IMR due to diarrhoea, ARI, perinatal causes and vaccine-preventable diseases; (b) protein energy malnutrition; (c) high MMR; (d) an increasing incidence of AIDS; (e) inadequate potable water and sanitation services; (f) low education levels reflected in high levels of illiteracy, high primary school drop-out rates and insufficient services for pre-schoolers and the disabled; and (g) little protection and services for working children and the growing numbers of street children.

PROGRAMME COOPERATION, 1987-1990

13. UNICEF co-operation for the period 1987-1990 focused on the improvement of child health, with a strong emphasis on child survival. Health-related assistance accounted for about one half of the total Honduran programme budget of UNICEF. Major successes were achieved during this period, highlighted by the following: (a) a 50 per cent reduction of vaccine-preventable diseases, reaching levels close to universal immunization, with no reported poliomyelitis cases in 1990; (b) a resurgence in breast-feeding among mothers that was strongly supported by institutional training and social mobilization efforts, making Honduras a model country in this field; (c) water and sanitation activities, which received an increasing proportion of UNICEF resources, reached 47,000 beneficiaries in the poorest areas, using an effective cost-recovery strategy, while at the same time 400 volunteers were trained in basic health and hygiene; (d) a doubling of the number of pre-school non-formal education centres; and (e) an analysis of children in especially difficult circumstances, the definition of action strategies and the creation of a specific national commission to deal with these children's needs.

14. Key advocacy and social mobilization efforts during this period supported activities to improve the general situation of children, resulting in giving high priority to children in government policies. Major support was also provided to media programming, addressing issues related to women and children. These activities culminated in the approval and ratification of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Lessons learned

15. During the past period of cooperation, UNICEF also conducted a number of extensive evaluations in all its areas of assistance. Among the major evaluations were those on oral rehydration therapy (ORT), universal child immunization (UCI) and the water programme.

16. While UNICEF programme evaluations helped to measure the achievements gained in the past cooperation period, they also helped to identify the following constraints within government counterpart agencies: (a) low planning and operational capacity at regional and local levels; (b) high administrative centralization and levels of bureaucracy; (c) low operational capacity in programme implementation by public and private organizations; (d) little intra- and inter-institutional coordination; and (e) insufficient monitoring and evaluation in execution and programming.

17. Very positive aspects, however, were also identified, such as: (a) the strengthening of physical and technical infrastructure for programme development in water, immunization, pre-school and services for the disabled; (b) a strengthening and consolidation of primary health care (PHC) infrastructure and referral services around health centres, satellites around the health centres and outreach activities; (c) the potential of grass-roots organizations, particularly rural women's groups, to achieve community

participation; (d) the positive response by the media in social mobilization; and (e) the effectiveness of the sentinel site methodology as a key element for monitoring and evaluation. These positive aspects demonstrate not only the feasibility of UNICEF approaches, but also create the necessary environment for long-term sustainable development.

RECOMMENDED PROGRAMME COOPERATION, 1991-1995

Recommended general resources: $3,750,000
Supplementary funding: $4,500,000

Recommended programme cooperation a/

(In thousands of United States dollars)

	General resources	Supplementary funds b/	Total
Health	670	1 850	2 520
Nutrition	870	1 300	2 170
Water supply and sanitation	-	850	850
Education	400	-	400
Children in especially difficult circumstances	250	150	400
Social mobilization and advocacy	825	350	1 175
Programme support	735	-	735
Total	3 750	4 500	8 250

a/ The breakdown for estimated yearly expenditures is given in table 3.

b/ In addition, there are also funded supplementary funding projects shown in table 3.

18. The main thrust of the country programme for the period 1991-1995 is framed within the subregional initiatives for: (a) integrated PHC; (b) education for development; and (c) children in especially difficult circumstances. A subregional initiative for water, environmental sanitation and hygiene is being presented concurrently to the Board. A wide range of complementary action programmes have now been developed at the national level to respond to Honduras' particular needs and problems and to achieve the country goals based on programme goals and strategies for the 1990s approved by the Executive Board.

19. The goal of the country programme will be to accelerate reductions in infant, child and maternal mortality and morbidity through cooperation in national programmes, and through intensive cooperation in selected geographical areas, with a focus on reaching the most disadvantaged families.

20. The country programme also aims to protect and improve the development and well-being of children and their environment, emphasizing the particular needs of the female child. Within this framework, major emphasis will also be placed on improving the well-being and environment of women through enhanced empowerment of women. These objectives will be achieved through active promotion of the basic services strategy, the major elements of which are reflected below.

21. The proposed overall strategy is based on the development and strengthening of sector efficiency; community participation supported by administrative decentralization; strong advocacy and social mobilization efforts for consolidation; increased partnerships at different levels to promote the welfare of children and women; and technical assistance for compensatory programmes to protect the basic needs of children and women during structural adjustments.

22. Programmes initiated nationally, such as health and basic education, will emphasize strengthening planning and management; the integration of such activities as adult literacy, emphasizing child survival messages; and increased support for communication and mobilization to strengthen beneficiary participation.

23. As a whole, the country programme is a multisectoral package designed to respond to the holistic needs of children. Integral to the programme is a capacity-building component, which is present in every project, in recognition of the principle constraint faced by many of the sector departments through which the service package is delivered. Additionally, the programme includes various activities aimed at improving the child-related information base at the national and subnational levels, among which are the strengthening of a statistical data base at the national level, the development of a monitoring system to measure the impact of the structural adjustment programmes, as well as further fortification of the sentinel site methodology and the acquisition of effective management tools at an operational level for improved planning and execution.

24. In Honduras, the UNICEF goals and strategies for the 1990s have gained wide-spread political recognition and have been incorporated as the guiding principles of this country programme. Honduras was one of the first countries in Latin America to ratify the Convention on the Rights of the Child and has already established a coordinating committee to monitor implementation.

25. The President personally participated in the World Summit for Children and signed the Plan of Action, which was later reaffirmed by the different sector ministries at a subregional post-Summit meeting held at Puntarenas, Costa Rica, in early November 1990.

26. Accordingly, UNICEF co-operation has been requested by the Government in the areas of health, nutrition, water supply and sanitation, education and children in especially difficult circumstances, as detailed below.

Health

27. With the objective of reducing diarrhoea-related deaths by 25 per cent by 1995, strong emphasis will be given to ORT through the distribution of oral rehydration salts, the training of health workers in ORT and the provision of equipment for ORT units in the community. The availability of clean drinking water and hygiene education (as described in paras. 36-38) will further contribute to this objective.

28. To reduce ARI-related deaths by 10 per cent, emphasis will be given to the implementation of treatment standards for hospitals and health centres, the training of health workers in ARI treatment, active mother and family participation in prevention and treatment, the provision of basic drugs for health units and the production of educational materials.

29. While Honduras has already achieved UCI, in order to sustain this achievement, support will be given to the organization and maintenance of the cold chain, immunization campaigns and a wide-ranging social mobilization component, as well as to the continuation of logistics and training for routine vaccination activities. Particular attention will be focused on the southern and eastern regions of the country, which have been identified as low-coverage areas due to cold-chain problems, poor access and low motivation.

30. In the area of maternal and child health, support is anticipated for the establishment of "popular" pharmacies through the provision of drugs and the training of health and community personnel for their management. UNICEF assistance will also be provided to train health workers, volunteers and traditional birth attendants (TBAs) in early risk detection and to equip health centres with basic supplies. These activities will be supplemented with the distribution of iron supplements. Such activities will contribute to the government objectives of eradicating neonatal tetanus and reducing MMR by 25 per cent. In an effort to create awareness and reduce the number of adolescent pregnancies and the growing number of AIDS cases, support activities will include research on sexual knowledge, attitudes and practices, the findings of which will be incorporated into the training of health staff

coming into contact with adolescents and into the preparation of a manual dealing with these issues for secondary schools, as well as pre-testing of the manual in urban and rural areas.

Nutrition

31. UNICEF cooperation will aim to reduce from 1990 levels moderate and severe malnutrition cases by 20 per cent, the prevalence of goitre by 50 per cent and vitamin A deficiencies by 75 per cent, in order to eradicate related blindness. Counterpart agencies include the Ministries of Health and Natural Resources, the Agrarian Reform Institute, non-governmental organizations (NGOs) and rural women's groups.

32. Programme strategies and actions will include intensified promotion of breast-feeding and improved weaning practices, the continuation of training for health workers, TBAs and volunteers and support for the production of educational materials. Growth charts for monitoring and control will be an essential component for nutritional improvement and surveillance.

33. Integrated health and nutrition services for children under five years old will be provided through PHC structures and community nutrition centres and will involve the training of health staff and women from the community, who will be in charge of the centres in their own neighbourhoods. Equipment and educational supplies will be provided for infant and maternal nutrition education activities.

34. The production of basic foods as an element of family food security will be a priority. UNICEF will fund training, technical assistance and the provision of basic inputs (seeds and tools), as well as support the introduction of high nutritional value corn seed.

35. While the fortification of salt and sugar with iodine and vitamin A has been required by law in Honduras for over two decades, there has been no effective system for follow-up and compliance with those laws. UNICEF will, therefore, support the training of health and industry staff on the quality control of salt and fortified sugar. Portable lab kits will be provided to persons in charge of surveillance, while technical assistance will be given under a cost-recovery system for small salt producers in order to improve processing technologies. Public awareness campaigns will be undertaken to encourage the consumption of iodized salt and the production and consumption of common foods rich in vitamin A.

Water, environmental sanitation and hygiene

36. The overall goal of this programme, comprising subregional funding in addition to country programme funds, is to reduce the incidence of water-related diseases, with a special emphasis on the marginal urban area of Tegucigalpa and the Departments of Valle, La Paz, Intibucá and Lempira. Corollary objectives are to reduce the cost of acquiring potable water for household and hygiene use, and to use the water programme as the entry point

for a range of other complementary services for improving environmental sanitation, hygiene and health, in addition to enhancing the role of women in planning and executing these initiatives.

37. Specific service delivery goals are the provision of water supply systems to 30 neighbourhoods in the marginal areas of Tegucigalpa, benefiting an estimated 55,000 people, and in rural areas to initiate water and sanitation services in 5,000 hamlets. At the institutional level, the cost-recovery system managed by the Unidad Ejecutora de Barrios Marginales (Implementing Unit for Squatter Settlements) and the Servicio Antonomo Nacional de Acueductos y Alcantarillados will be further strengthened. Cost recovery for community-level operations and maintenance will be formalized, which will contribute towards sustainability through the self-financing of the Unidad Ejecutora de Barrios Marginales and will permit extension of their services to additional unserved urban areas.

38. UNICEF will support service delivery through technical assistance to the Servicio and water-related NGOs in the planning, design and maintenance of water and sanitation systems in marginal urban areas, the provision of equipment and supplies for system construction, as well as logistical implementation support and institutional training in support of human resources development. Simultaneously, knowledge, attitude and practice (KAP) studies on hygiene will be undertaken, and the findings will be used to develop corresponding educational material, to train institutional and community workers and in community educational activities (including environmental education). UNICEF will also support the Government in strong advocacy efforts with international banking and donor communities to obtain lines of credit to extend service delivery coverage.

Education for development

39. UNICEF cooperation will be provided to increase the efficiency, effectiveness and relevance of the educational system. Education projects will be geared to extending integrated services for pre-school and disabled children, increasing the number of primary school graduates and reducing illiteracy rates, with a particular focus on women.

40. Specific objectives include training 30 per cent of mothers in early childhood stimulation, providing 14 per cent of disabled children with alternate models of formal and non-formal care and reducing the 1990 levels of illiteracy among women by 25 per cent, with a specific focus on priority areas.

41. UNICEF will work with the Ministry of Education and numerous NGOs in both formal and non-formal educational approaches. In early childhood development, UNICEF assistance will include the training technicians on child development, the production of educational materials, the provision of equipment and supplies for service delivery centers, technical assistance and operational research to extend the quality and number of services.

42. In primary education, UNICEF assistance will focus on reducing the drop-out rate, particularly during the first three school grades, by supporting the development of models for transition from pre-school to primary school with technical assistance, specialized educational materials and training technicians on the production and utilization of materials.

43. Technical assistance will be provided to the Ministry of Education in order to strengthen its capacity to introduce environmental education into the formal school curriculum, thus helping to raise children's awareness of the impact of environmental degradation.

44. Adult education and literacy will be supported through the production of educational materials on topics such as health, nutrition, hygiene and food production, which will be provided to organized women's groups. Complementary health, nutrition and basic services activities will be coordinated with sectoral programmes.

Children in especially difficult circumstances

45. Building on the advocacy and institutional strengthening undertaken in the previous period of cooperation, this programme will stress the rehabilitation of children in difficult circumstances through community-based alternatives. Support will be provided for national efforts, led by the Junta Nacional de Bienestar Social (National Commission on Social Well-Being), to reintegrate orphans and abandoned, street and working children into families at the community level.

46. UNICEF assistance will include operational research to diagnose the health, nutritional and educational status of street children and their relationship with their families; technical and logistical support; the provision of equipment and essential drugs for service delivery in the streets; and the development of mobilization and coordination mechanisms with public and private entities.

47. Technical assistance is also planned to organize children in especially difficult circumstances in sports and recreational activities in the community, thereby strengthening the community bond through the establishment of appropriate facilities and the provision of equipment and health education.

48. UNICEF will help support vocational training through scholarships for private sector industries, which will facilitate the children's social development and integration into the labour market.

49. UNICEF will also provide technical assistance for the revision of child-related laws and the development of a monitoring system for the implementation of the Convention on the Rights of the Child.

Monitoring and evaluation

50. Given the positive experiences of the sentinel site methodology in the monitoring and evaluation of health programmes, inclusion of additional indicators in that methodology is anticipated in order to widen its scope.

Advocacy and social mobilization

51. As a support to the entire country programme, one of the principal objectives of social mobilization is to maximize the effectiveness of service delivery. The programme has four major components: training; production; research; and mobilization, all of which are mutually reinforcing.

52. The economic structural adjustment framework of the period 1991-1995 will greatly affect programme development. Therefore, a strong "adjustment with a human face" strategy will be necessary in order to facilitate social compensatory programmes for mobilizing resources towards the poorest groups.

53. UNICEF will provide technical assistance to analyse social spending and to set priorities, such as targeting geographical areas and populations within the context of the Honduran Social Investment Fund. Advocacy will support the conversion of the foreign debt so as to finance development programmes and promote administrative decentralization and community participation.

54. UNICEF will build further on the interest in and commitment towards children generated by Honduras' participation at the World Summit for Children and the subsequent commitments of the Ministers of Health and Education to work for a movement for children.

55. Workshops, seminars and training sessions are planned for national leaders so as to maintain and strengthen awareness of the situation of children and women in order to create a demand for concrete actions in the social, economic, judicial and cultural fields for their improved well-being.

56. Communication and social mobilization activities to raise public awareness will be supported by training communicators, providing equipment and financing site visits for members of the news media. Given the high level of interest in sporting events in Honduras, sports reporters and local media will be included in these activities in order to maximize effective outreach.

57. UNICEF will also provide financial and material assistance for the production of radio, press and television materials based on Facts for Life messages, as well as general public awareness campaigns and events.

Programme support

58. Programmes for the different sectors of assistance will be implemented by public institutions such as the Ministries of Public Health, Education and Natural Resources, and by decentralized and autonomous organizations, NGOs and private entities, thereby promoting intersectoral co-ordination. This,

together with the participation of bilateral co-operation and of other United Nations agencies, will reinforce efforts to give children the highest priority within the policies of the country.

59. UNICEF will be challenged in technically assisting, supervising and implementing such wide-ranging work. The Honduras sub-office, supported by the Guatemala Area Office, has budgeted programme funds to ensure adequate support to programme implementation and administration. This will be achieved through the deployment of project staff in certain sectoral areas and the use of technical consultants on a temporary basis for specific thematic issues.

TABLE 1. BASIC STATISTICS ON CHILDREN AND WOMEN

Honduras (1989 and earlier years)

UNICEF country classification

Under-five mortality rate	103	(1989)	High U5MR
Infant mortality rate	66	(1989)	High IMR
GNP per capita	$ 860	(1988)	Lower-middle GNP
Total population	5 million	(1989)	

KEY INDICATORS FOR CHILD SURVIVAL AND DEVELOPMENT		1970	1980	1985	1989
Births	(thousands)	131	153	177	191
Infant deaths (under 1)	(thousands)	15	14	13	13
Under-five deaths	(thousands)	24	22	21	20
Under-five mortality rate (per 1,000 live births)		185	141	119	103
Infant mortality rate (under 1) (per 1,000 live births)		117	89	76	66

		About 1980	Most recent
Underweight children (under 5) (% weight for age, 1980/1987)	Moderate & severe	..	21
	Severe	..	4
Babies with low birth weight (%, 1979/1988)		..	20
Children completing primary level (% of first grade, 1980/1986)		27*	43

NUTRITION INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
Mothers breast-feeding at 3/6/12 months (%, 1980/1987)		48*/ 28*/ 24*	73*/ 55*/..
Prevalence of wasting (%, 1980/1987)		..	2a/
Prevalence of stunting (%, 1980/1987)		..	34a/
Daily per capita calorie supply (% of requirements, 1979-1981/1984-1986)		96	92
Food production per capita index (Index 1979-1981=100, 1980/1989)		101	89
Household expenditure (% of total income, 1980-1985)	All food/cereals		39/..

HEALTH INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
ORT use rate (%, 1987-1988)			66
Access to health services	Total	..	66
(% of population, 1980/1987)	Urban/rural	../..	80/ 56
Access to safe water	Total	44	63*
(% of population, 1980/1988)	Urban/rural	50/ 40	83*/ 51*
Access to adequate sanitation	Total	36	77*
(% of population, 1980/1988)	Urban/rural	49/ 26	87*/ 69*
Births attended by trained personnel (%, 1980/1983)		..	50
Maternal mortality rate (per 100,000 live births, 1979/1983)		..	50

Immunization		1981	1985	1988	1989
One-year-olds (%) immunized against:	Tuberculosis	46	65	85	75
	DPT	38	59	74	78
	Polio	37	58	70	83
	Measles	38b/	53	76	86
Pregnant women (%) immunized against	Tetanus	11	25	16	16

TABLE 1 (continued)

Honduras

EDUCATION INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
Primary enrolment ratio (gross/net)	Total	95/ 76	102*/ 83*
(%, 1980/1988)	Male	96/ 76	103*/ 83*
	Female	95/ 75	102*/ 83*
Secondary enrolment ratio (gross/net)	Total	30/ ..	33*/ 19*
(%, 1980/1988)	Male	29/ ..	32*/ 18*
	Female	30/ ..	33*/ 20*
Adult literacy rate, 15 years & older	Total	53	68
(%, 1970/1985)	Male/female	55/ 50	71/ 65
Radio/television sets (per 1,000 population, 1980/1988)		365/64	383/ 68

DEMOGRAPHIC INDICATORS		1970	1980	1985	1989	2000**
Total population	(millions)	2.6	3.7	4.4	5.0	6.8
Population aged 0-15 years	(millions)	..	1.8	2.1	2.4	3.0
Population aged 0-4 years	(millions)	..	0.7	0.8	0.9	1.0
Urban population (% of total)		29	36	40	43	52
Life expectancy at birth	Total	52	60	63	65	68
(years)	Male	51	58	61	62	66
	Female	54	62	65	67	70
Total fertility rate		7.4	6.4	5.9	5.4	4.1
Crude birth rate (per 1,000 population)		49	43	41	39	32
Crude death rate (per 1,000 population)		15	10	9	8	6

		About 1980	Most recent
Contraceptive prevalence rate (%, 1976/1987)		..	41*
Population annual growth rate	Total	3.2	3.4
(%, 1965-1980/1980-1989)	Urban	5.5	5.4

ECONOMIC INDICATORS		About 1980	Most recent
GNP per capita annual growth rate (%, 1965-1980/1980-1988)		1.1	-1.7
Inflation rate (%, 1965-1980/1980-1988)		6	5
Population in absolute poverty (%, 1978/1988)	Urban/rural	14 / 55	../ ..
Household income share (%, 1980/1988)	Top 20%/bottom 40%	59*/ 12*	../ ..
Government expenditure	Health/education	../ ..	10*/ 19*
(% of total expenditure, 1980/1986)	Defence	..	7*
Household expenditure (% of total income, 1980-1985)	Health/education		8/ 5
Official development assistance:	$US millions	103	323
(1980/1988)	As % of GNP	5	8
Debt service (% of goods & services exports, 1980/1988)		10	25

a/ Aged 0-59 months.

b/ Aged 1-5 years.

Definitions, sources and symbols are described in the section preceding these data sheets.

* UNICEF field office source.

** United Nations Population Division projections based on past and current trends.

TABLE 2. EXPENDITURE UNDER PREVIOUS COOPERATION PERIOD, 1987-1990

(In thousands of United States dollars)

COUNTRY: HONDURAS
LATEST BOARD APPROVAL: 1987
GENERAL RESOURCES: $2,237,000

	Supplies and equipment (incl. freight)		Training grants		Project staff		Other cash		Totals		
	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	GR	FSF	Total
Health	154	1218	44	218		18	95	1466	293	2920	3213
Water supply and sanitation	104	569		53				436	104	1058	1162
Nutrition		5		28				105		138	138
Education	55		76	4			92		223	4	227
Community organization and development	61	149	77	106			256	352	394	607	1001
Young child development	8		35		24		18		85		85
Women-centred programme		19	4	6				240	4	265	269
Children in especially difficult circumstances							69	20	69	20	89
Advocacy								4		4	4
Planning and project support	50	26	19		224	467	327	472	620	965	1585
Freight	44	22							44	22	66
GRAND TOTAL	476	2008	255	415	248	485	857	3095	1836	6003	7839

GR = General resources.
FSF = Funded supplementary funding.

/...

TABLE 3. PLANNED EXPENDITURE, 1991-1995

(In thousands of United States dollars)

Country: HONDURAS Period covered: 1991-1995	Funding status	1991	1992	1993	1994	1995	Total
Health	GR	120	145	145	135	125	670
	FSF	158					158
	USF(R)	762	760	800	528	492	3342
	NSF	410	395	395	325	325	1850
Water supply and sanitation	FSF	318					318
	USF(R)	700	700	700	700	700	3500
	NSF	170	170	170	170	170	850
Nutrition	GR	200	200	180	140	150	870
	FSF	33					33
	USF(R)	560	560	630	500	520	2770
	NSF	200	200	300	300	300	1300
Education	GR	100	75	75	75	75	400
	USF(R)	506	708	702	517	489	2922
Children in especially difficult circumstances	GR	50	50	50	50	50	250
	FSF	184					184
	USF(R)	217	242	264	174	174	1071
	NSF	50	25	25	25	25	150
Social mobilization and advocacy	GR	315	130	150	200	200	995
	NSF	100	100	100	25	25	350
Programme support	GR	135	150	150	150	150	735
TOTAL	GR	920	750	750	750	750	3920 a/
	FSF	693					693 b/
	USF(R)	2745	2970	3096	2419	2375	13605
	NSF	930	890	990	845	845	4500
GRAND TOTAL		5288	4610	4836	4014	3970	22718

GR = General resources.
NSF = New supplementary funding.
FSF = Funded supplementary funding.
USF(R) = Unfunded supplementary funding subregional.
a/ Including $170,000 SAFLAC for 1991.
b/ Carry over from 1990.

TABLE 4. STAFFING FROM BUDGET AND PROGRAMME FUNDS

COUNTRY: HONDURAS	Number of posts	Amount (thousands of United States dollars)
FINANCED FROM 1992-1993 PROPOSED BUDGET:		
International Professional established posts	1	226
Local national Professional and General Service established posts	1	65
Operating costs		a/
Total	2	291
FINANCED FROM PROGRAMME FUNDS: b/		
International Professional project posts		
General resources		
Supplementary funds	2	429
Local national Professional and General Service project posts		
General resources	1	26
Supplementary funds	12	343
Total	15	798

a/ Operating costs of the Tegucigalpa liaison office is a part of the budget of the Guatemala area office.

b/ For information source, see 1992 post authorization table, dated January 1991.